

ART. XXVII.—*Further Descriptions of the Tertiary Polyzoa of Victoria, Part XII.*

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(With Plate XXVII.).

[Read 12th December, 1912].

Strongylopora concinna, n.s. (Plate XXVII., Fig. 1).

Zooecium oviform, with six marginal fenestrae. Avicularia in distal angles. Thyrostome arched above; margins raised, with a sinus in the proximal one. Ooecium large, ventricose, adnate on distal zooecium; with a raised median longitudinal ridge; aperture large, arched above.

Locality.—Geelong (J. F. Mulder).

A single specimen, consisting of three zooecia and an ooecium; the proximal zooecium is imperfect, the front wall is broken away; in the lateral one the lower margin of the thyrostome is imperfect; the distal one has the thyrostome perfect, and the ooecium extends over the front wall nearly up to the thyrostome.

Strophipora episcopalis, n.s. (Plate XXVII., Fig. 2).

Ooecium oblong, ventricose. Front surface with a subtriangular or mitriform depressed area surrounded by raised margins and a round perforation with a raised margin at the apex. Aperture large, with raised margins, arched above; lower margin somewhat irregular, with a ridge extending from the centre to the base, and dividing into two parts a depressed area in which are several minute perforations: an elevated transverse ridge separates this area from two lateral depressed areas. On one side of the ooecium, near the distal end, outside the mitriform area, are a few small perforations.

Locality.—Geelong (J. F. Mulder).

A single specimen. I place this in *Strophipora* on account of its resemblance to *S. triangularis*.

Strophipora dubia, n.s. (Plate XXVII., Fig. 4).

Ooecium subtriangular, elongated, broad at the base, with projecting angles, above which is a sub-globose area, with pores (or fenestrae), having slits distally converging towards the centre. An avicularium at each distal angle. Aperture broad, distal and proximal margins arcuate, proximal one with a small sinus in the centre, proximal to which is a broadly cordate depressed area with a quadrangle projection from the lower margin; on each side of which is a small oval depressed area.

Locality.—Geelong (J. F. Mulder).

A single specimen, which, although it is difficult to assign it definitely to *Strophipora*, is sufficiently distinctive to warrant its description, and to place it tentatively in that genus.

Catenicella rugosa, n.s. (Plate XXVII., Fig. 3).

Ooecium pyriform, broad end proximal, surface rugose: a round elevation on the distal end. Aperture broad, arched above, lower margin slightly curved and projecting over the aperture.

Locality.—Geelong (J. F. Mulder).

A single specimen, not very well preserved, but distinct from any other species.

Caberea pedunculata, nom. nov.

From Mr. R. Henry Walcott, of the National Museum, I have received a note made by Mr. Chapman, Palaeontologist to the Museum, that a species of fossil polyzoa, which I described in 1911 (Proc. Roy. Soc., Victoria, vol. xxiii. (New Series), p. 271), under the name of *Caberea morningtoniensis*, was apparently different from one which I described under the same name in 1900 (ibid., vol. xii., p. 164). The species are quite distinct, and the use of the same name in the later case was the result of my having forgotten that I had used it before; consequently a new name is required for the species described in 1911. I have therefore re-named that species *Caberea pedunculata*.

Caberea pedunculata, nom. nov.

= *C. morningtoniensis*, Proc. Roy. Soc., Vict., vol. xxiii. (New Series), p. 271, non *C. morningtoniensis*, ibid., vol. xii. (New Series), p. 164.